

Historic, Archive Document

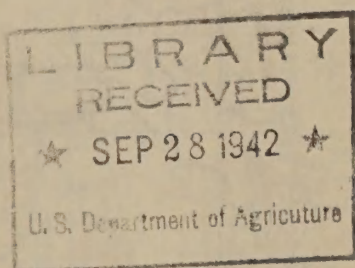
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WELCOME TO THE DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST

Dixie National Forest, created in 1905, contains 850,971 acres of Government land and is located in three divisions as follows: The Sevier Division covers the west portion of the Sevier River; the Dixie Division covers Pine Valley Mountain and contiguous areas reaching west to Utah-Nevada State line; and the Charleston Mountain Division lying northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada.

The Supervisor's headquarters is located at Cedar City, Utah, while Rangers are located on Forest Ranger Stations at Panguitch, St. George, Enterprise, Cedar City and Las Vegas. These men are always ready to furnish information regarding the Forest, its roads, its uses and industries, trails and recreational opportunities.

The Dixie supports a timber stand of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, Engelmann and blue spruce, alpine and white fir, foxtail pine, limber pine, aspen, pinon and juniper; totaling more than a half billion feet of merchantable timber, and even more suitable for cord wood. An annual yield of eight million board feet could be cut without depleting the supply.

The Sevier and Dixie Divisions are used extensively for grazing. At the present time, with careful grazing management, approximately 12,080 cattle and horses, and 70,310 sheep, the property of 550 permittees, are ranged on the Forest during the summer season.

Several important watersheds are included in the Dixie and all timber or grazing utilization plans take into account their protection against denudation. The progressive growth of the valleys below is directly dependent upon this Forest's water supply.

During each of the hunting seasons of 1934 and 1935 more than 3,000 out-of-state and local hunters visited the Forest, of whom approximately 70 percent were successful in bagging a buck deer. Of late, due to overgrazed areas and ever-increasing numbers of deer, some special doe permits are issued. The Dixie has excellent fishing waters, particularly Panguitch Pine Valley and Navajo Lakes, Mammoth Creek, Duck Creek and Santa Clara Creek.

Each year the importance of recreational uses is growing as 56,909 people took advantage of the varied facilities on the Forest in 1935 and enjoyed panoramic views and vistas of such sights as Zion's View, Cedar Breaks; Navajo, Pine Valley, Aspen Mirror and Panguitch Lakes; Mammoth and Duck Creeks; Brian Head and Blow Hard Points; Charleston and Pine Valley Mountains; Vermillion Castle; and hundreds of other equally deserving areas

Those who enjoy camping will find up-to-date camp grounds in ready access to scenic spots. (See map for locations) Camps are provided with tennis courts, volley ball courts, shelters, sanitary latrines, running water, wading pools, swings, see-saws, horseshoe courts, etc., with individual spacious camps equipped for every need. Summer home areas and winter sport facilities are being well developed on the Dixie.

THE CAREFUL CAMPER WILL:

1. Be sure his match is out and broken in half before throwing it away.
2. Be sure his pipe ashes or cigarettes are put out and buried in mineral soil.
3. Be sure his camp fire is out, dead out, before he leaves. Soak the coals with water and mix with earth until the last spark is out

HELP PREVENT FOREST OR BRUSH FIRES



★ SEP 28 1942 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

SCALE 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES

LEGEND

 NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
 ADJACENT NAT. FOR. BOUNDARY
 MAIN MOTOR HIGHWAY
 GOOD MOTOR ROAD
 POOR MOTOR ROAD
 TRAIL
 TELEPHONE LINE
 TRIANGULATION STATION
 GUARD STATION
 RANGER STATION
 CAMP GROUND
 MILEAGE

